

**THE DAILY GAZETTE.**  
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To the Voters of the United States: The Democratic House of Representatives has today, by a party vote, adopted a resolution which, under pretense of an investigation, is to lay the foundation for the revolutionary expulsion of the President from his office.

We call therefore upon all who opposed the Rebellion of 1861, without distinction of party, to rally again to the support of law, order, and stable government, and to overthrow with defeat the reckless agitators who, to gain political power, would add to the present distress of the country by shaking the foundations of the government they failed in four years' war to destroy.—Address of the Republican Congressional Committee.

**THE IMPORTANCE OF POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.**

The interest in Post Office Savings Banks is rapidly increasing in this country. Their importance is better understood and more deeply appreciated than ever before. Savings Banks in the large cities have been crushed either by misfortune, by wild speculation, or by dishonesty, the crash resulting in the loss of millions of dollars held in trust from working men and women. In many cities in the East, and in all the larger ones in the West, the confidence of the people has been terribly shaken in Savings Banks, and a natural result is that the poor people who desire to deposit their small savings in some secure place where it would draw a moderate interest, are virtually denied the privilege. The question before the American people now is, "how they best encourage habits of prudence, economy, and thrift, especially among the vast mass of the people who either spend their entire income or hoard it in the secret drawer, the buried pot, the old stocking, or the bed-tick. The Savings Banks frauds in England, led to the establishment of a Postal Savings Bank in that country, a bank which has "the whole empire for its capital," and with a branch established in every town in the Kingdom.

Mr. Robert Porter, of the Inter-Ocean, read on Wednesday, before the Social Science Convention at Cincinnati, a paper on Postal Savings Banks, in which are given some interesting figures relative to the success of the banks in England. Fifteen years ago, there were only 300 branch offices of the Post Office Savings Bank, and now the number is increased to 5,500. Then (1863) there were 45 persons who deposited money in the banks, now there are 1,704,374, while the aggregate deposits in round numbers reach 135 millions of dollars. There is another item connected with the English Bank and office, which should be understood by our American people, and that is this: The total number of transactions, that is, deposits and withdrawals, during the fifteen years of the system, were over 688 millions of dollars, and yet the total losses in that time, from all kinds of fraud, was a little over twenty thousand dollars! whereas in the United States in 1877, the losses to depositors through frauds and consequent crashing of Savings Banks were many millions of dollars. Can there be a more striking illustration concerning the immense advantage of the Postal over the ordinary Savings Banks?

With this vast difference in favor of the Postal Savings Bank one may ask why the system has not been adopted in the United States. Mr. Porter says "the slowness of the United States in adopting this system may be explained by the confidence felt in its Savings Banks until within the last two years. But the recent widespread failures in these institutions make the establishment of Postal Savings Banks, not merely a popular necessity, but a burning question." In 1877 the total deposits in the 675 Savings Banks in the United States were \$66 millions, of which amount not less than \$69 millions were invested in mortgages and personal security. The present condition of affairs throughout the country, and the low value of the real estate on which the mortgages were given, make the security in many cases doubtful. The impossibility of realizing quickly on such security in time of trial, as in the cases of Chicago and New York, demonstrate the fact that such security is too uncertain and changeable to make the present Savings Bank system reliable and permanent. The people are now looking to Congress for relief, but Congress is too much engaged in preparing for the next campaign to give the people a good Postal Savings system, one which will save workmen and widows in the United States millions of dollars a year. There are several bills in the hands of Committees but none of them have been thoroughly discussed, or even moderately examined. Mr. Porter who has carefully examined all the bills, regards Wadsworth's as the most practical and simple. He thinks that under the Wadsworth bill, should it be adopted, the time would come and very quickly after the passage of the bill, when there would be a standing balance of one billion dollars—half the sum of the National debt—to the Postal Savings Banks. He again says: "But there is another thought to encourage in the matter of Post Office Savings Banks. It is a thought that looks above the mere financial success of the scheme, and it opens a larger meaning and higher purpose to our public endeavor to inaugurate this system in America. This thought nerves our arm with boldness, and strengthens our voice with deeper accents for the struggle that is sure to come before a savings depository secured by the National responsibility, with the United States of America for its capital can be established. This thought is embodied in simple words, the true secret of assisting the poor is to make them agents in bettering their own condition."

Everybody who knows Matt. Carpenter will appreciate the following editorial note from the Milwaukee News: "Matt. Carpenter is a funny boy. Indeed there is reason to think that Matt. Carpenter is the funniest boy of the period. When the people are all seated under the circus canopy, in expectation and tiers, just before the lem-

**THE JAMESVILLE GAZETTE.**  
**VOLUME 22 JAMESVILLE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1878. NUMBER 65**

**THE NEWS.**

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A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "Prince Gortschakoff is better, and hopes to attend the congress, which is thought to be certain. The opinion prevails that Count Schouvaloff takes to London instructions containing the elements of a friendly and decisive solution of the question at issue. The secrecy maintained by him will continue until the government receives his answer from London, which is not to be telegraphed, but sent by courier. Accordingly nothing will be known before next week."

A Vienna dispatch reports that General Korskoff, Governor General of Bulgaria, has issued a proclamation announcing his appointment by the Czar, and that he is about to carry out an automatic organization of the country, and prepare for an election of a Prince. As yet he says it is necessary to employ Russians versed in administration, but when the organization is complete, Bulgarians will also be employed.

**THE PENSION BILL.**

**Senator Ingalls' New Bill to Compromise the Pension Arrangements.**

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The new pension bill which Senator Ingalls has reported from the Committee on Pensions is of importance to the 39,000 pensioners of the United States. It is a compromise for the bill which has been pending in Congress so long for the payment of arrears of pensions, and provides that all pensioners of the war of the rebellion shall be entitled to pensions from the time their application was filed, instead of from the time the last evidence was submitted, as is the law at present, but, in cases of invalid pensioners, whose names have already been placed on the rolls, the arrears to which they are entitled under this bill shall be computed at the rate of pension named in the original certificate. This bill will afford great relief to those whose pensions have been delayed on account of the inability of the Pension Office to examine applications. Since the clerical force was cut down, three years ago, the accumulation of unexamined pension applications has grown to the enormous number of 20,000.

**A CRISIS.**  
The Way Congressman Harrison Caught the House on Extending the Election Investigation.  
WASHINGTON, May 23.—Carter Harrison, of Chicago, this forenoon precipitated a crisis upon the House, from which the Democrats failed to extricate themselves. For this he has to-day been made the subject of the bitterest denunciation by his party. Without consultation, he rose to a question of privilege, and offered a resolution providing for an investigation into alleged frauds in South Carolina and Oregon by the Potter Committee, provided the majority of that Committee should see fit to make the investigation, and further declaring that the title of the Presidency was settled by the Forty-fourth Congress, and that the present Congress has no power to disturb that decision.

Everybody was off his guard. Everybody supposed that Carter had a report to make from his famous committee on "Reform in the Civil Service," and therefore no objection was made to his offer of resolutions which would have been objected to by 157 voices, the entire Democratic strength, less Carter, had their contents been known, Carter had been seen a few moments before in close consultation with Cox, of Ohio, who is the leading Republican member of his Committee on Civil Service Reform, and as their consultation had been quite conspicuous, it gave color to the suggestion that it was merely committee business.

No one scarcely listened to it till the words "frauds in Florida and Louisiana" caught their ears, and then everybody was alert. As soon as the Clerk had finished reading fifty persons were on their feet, Democrats and Republicans, objecting to resolutions, scarcely yet comprehending what they meant. Walke, of Connecticut, Republican, a very excitable old gentleman, demanded that the resolutions be read again, which was a good suggestion. Finley, of Ohio, one of the principal fraud shriekers, finally got the floor, and in the confusion it was impossible to hear what he said. His manner was very impetuous, and indicated that

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he was "in a state of mind" concerning our Carter's proposition. Sayler declined to hear anyone until order was restored, when Finley, in a more reasonable way, insisted that Carter's resolutions were not a question of privilege.

If the Republicans had had their wits about them, they would have helped Carter out, and adopted his resolution; but they were utterly demoralized and deserted him shamefully. Nine out of every ten Democrats would have voted against it had they been given an opportunity, because few Democrats are now prepared to state whether or not they have power to assail the President's title.

When it was shown that no quorum was voting, Cox, of New York, moved to lay Carter's resolutions on the table, but after a while withdrew it, and Carter, subdued by the bull-dozing of the Democrats, withdrew his fire brand. Then Wilson, of West Virginia, offered a series of resolutions, entirely innocent of any significance, which were adopted.

During the whole proceedings there was inexplicable confusion and intense excitement. Potter arrived in the midst of the excitement, and his imputation at Carter's insubordination knew no bounds. The matter is the topic of discussion everywhere to-night, and the verdict of the Republicans is that Carter's proposition was wise and patriotic, and the unanimous verdict of the Democrats is that "he made an ass of himself."

**AN ELEPHANT.**

**The Democrats Getting Sick of the Potter Investigation Business.**

WASHINGTON, May 23.—There has been such a change of sentiment here on the subject within the last twenty-four hours, that a good many long headed Democrats boldly declare that the party has an elephant on its hands. This change of sentiment is attributable to the fact that the members are hearing from their constituents. The large majority who write on the subject say that they deprecate the agitation of the Presidential question; that, no matter what is or may be its ultimate end, it is calculated to distract the country, to destroy that confidence to which the people are fast returning, and, worse than all, in a political view, to firmly unite the Republican party, which had fast been going to pieces for the want of some live issue upon which it could once more rally.

**CONFIRMED.**

**The Senate Confirms Governor Packard as Consul at Liverpool, and Transfers Governor Fairchild to Paris.**

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Senate confirmed the nomination of Stephen B. Packard, of Louisiana, as United States Consul at Liverpool, vice Fairchild transferred to Paris. There was a brief discussion over this nomination, and the two Consular changes involved in its confirmation. It was confirmed by a strict party vote—27 Republicans against 23 Democrats, comprising all present except Senator Eustis, who withheld his vote.

The Senate also confirmed Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, now Consul at Liverpool, to be United States Consul-General at Paris, vice Alfred T. A. Torbert recalled; Theo. Wagner Surveyor-General for California.

**THE VERDICT.**

**Of the Coroner's Jury in the Minneapolis Mill Explosion Victims.**

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 20.—The Coroner's jury, which has been holding an inquest on the victims of the mill explosion, has returned a verdict that the disaster was the result of the explosion of mill dust floating in the air, kindled by fire in the woodwork of the Washburn A mill, originating in a spark from the stones running empty. No evidence is found to show negligence on the part of the mill operatives, but the open purifiers in use at the mills are condemned as generating an unusual amount of dust.

**CAPSIZED.**

**The Pleasure Steamer Empress of India, Capsized at Galt, Ontario.**

TORONTO, Ont., May 23.—The pleasure steamer Empress of India, with a party of about eighteen persons on board, became unmanageable and capsized over a dam on Grand River, at Galt, Ontario, to-night. All the passengers plunged into the river below. As yet only one body is recovered, that of Harry Jaffray, of the Galt Reporter, newspaper. Among the missing are Edward Wren, Thomas Elliott, Fred Kane, John Frazer, James Montgomery, one of the proprietors of the boat, Andrew Jackson, and David Scott. The excitement throughout the town is intense. Little reliable information can be obtained. Diligent search is being made at and below the scene of the disaster.

**WORK AND WAGES.**

ROCKFORD, May 23.—The Rockford Watch Company has discharged about forty of their hands for thirty days' time, the alleged cause being that of an overproduction in some of the departments, and also a general depression of business. One of the officers stated yesterday to a reporter that there would probably be more discharged still, as there would not be work much longer for them. They were ahead now in some things, and wished to even up the various departments.

**A TERRIFIC RAIN.**

DENVER, May 22.—A terrific rain visited Denver and El Paso counties, this State, yesterday. The entire western portion of this city was flooded, seven bridges swept away and a large amount of property destroyed. The population escaped with the exception of an unknown man asleep in a freight car, who was drowned. Several railroad bridges were swept away on the Kansas Pacific.

**Whitelaw and Anna.**  
From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Whitelaw Reid has just bought a \$28,000 mansion in New York. Anna Dickinson continues to occupy her modest brick in Philadelphia. If the country were in the hey-day of prosperity we'd have nothing to say, but now that everybody is trying to economize and reduce expenses, we are moved to ask if this is setting a good example?

**Sherman Ready to be Investigated.**

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The following is the letter of Secretary Sherman to Clarkson N. Potter, on the subject of the Potter resolution:

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1878.

Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, Chairman, etc.: Sir:—I observe that the resolution of the House under which your committee is organized, singles me out personally, by name, from among twenty or more gentlemen who were present, at the request of President Grant and the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, to attend and witness the action of the Returning Board upon the Presidential election returns in the State of Louisiana in 1876; and in substance charges that at an election in East Feliciana parish in Louisiana, a conspiracy was entered into by the Republican voters, and that in furtherance of such conspiracy James E. Anderson, supervisor of registration in East Feliciana, and D. A. Weber, supervisor of registration in West Feliciana, falsely protested that said election in each parish had not been full and fair, and that thereupon the Returning Board of said State falsely and fraudulently excluded the votes of said precincts thereof; and that by their false and fraudulent actions of said Returning Board, the choice of the people of the State was annulled and reversed, and that such action by said Weber and Anderson was induced or encouraged by the assurance of Hon. John Sherman, now Secretary of the Treasury. This resolution requires you to investigate these allegations and upon the truth of these depend the accusations against me, viz:

1st. That there was a conspiracy among the voters to withhold and not cast the votes with a view to make a false charge as to the election.

2nd. That, in point of fact, there was a free and fair election in East and West Feliciana, which was falsely protested against and returned by said Anderson and Weber, by which the votes of those parishes were falsely and fraudulently excluded by the Returning Board.

3rd. That the offense of Anderson and Weber was encouraged by assurances from me.

With a view, therefore, to meet this accusation, which, so far as it affects me, I declare and know to be absolutely destitute even of the shadow of truth, I respectfully ask and now make formal application for leave to be represented before your committee by counsel in the investigation of all charges affecting myself personally.

I tender and offer to prove that, in point of fact, the election in East and West Feliciana parishes and governed and controlled by force, violence and intimidation so revolting as to excite the common indignation of all who became conversant with it. I will, if allowed, furnish the names of the witnesses whom I desire to examine before you to the truth of this statement as to said parishes, and that the protests referred to were true, supported by testimony, and properly acted on and sustained by the Returning Board.

To my personal conduct, during this examination, I invite your fair and candid scrutiny, with the entire confidence that, not only myself, but my associates, of both political parties, acted honestly, properly, and from a sense of public duty.

I have requested Hon. Samuel Shellabarger to deliver you this, and respectfully designate him as the gentleman I would desire on my part to cross-examine witnesses testifying in relation to the charges against me, and who, with my counsel, tender evidence in proof of this statement.

The favor of an early reply is requested. Very respectfully,  
JOHN SHERMAN.

**What Cassius Thinks of Election.**

Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.) May 18.

The Hon. Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, arrived in the city yesterday morning, and is a guest at the Grand Hotel. The General looks as young as he did twenty years ago, has a robust appearance, a florid countenance, and weighs over 200 pounds. He is temperate in all things, uses tobacco in no shape, drinks no intoxicating drinks, and does not indulge in horse-racing. He has, in consequence, the promise of several years of usefulness yet before him, although he has nearly reached the allotted span mentioned by the Psalmist.

The Enquirer man wanted Mr. Clay's opinion in reference to the presidential question, and he asked what Mr. Clay thought of the present state of affairs in connection with the presidency.

"I am well with reference to the attempt being made to unseat Hayes?" "That's it, exactly."

"Then I think the whole thing is unequal for just at the present time, and should not be persisted in. No one worked harder than I did against the election of Mr. Hayes. I was a member of the convention which set in Kentucky, and which the Republic called the 'freehead' Convention, at the time the electoral commission was in session, and did everything possible to prevent the election of Hayes, but he was elected, and recognizing the finality of the decision, I submitted to the inevitable. For this reason I do not see any good in trying to unseat him now, even if the effort was a success. The people of the country would be a Congress might be Republican and might unseat Tilden. This would produce confusion, and that is to be avoided now. The country wants a rest. Hayes has done all that we expected Tilden to do for the South, and to unseat him now would be ungrateful to the Democratic party and harmful to themselves."

"You are not then in favor of pursuing the investigation now before the House?" "Not if they are only going to investigate the acts of our party. If there has been fraud on either side the country should know it, and the blame be laid in the proper quarters. Still, I think it is silly to have the thing brought up now."

**Burdens of the Rich.**

Grievous is the condition of the very rich! So strange are some of the appeals made every day to the charity of wealthy persons, that they are hard to believe. For instance, to a lady well known for her generous heart, her gentle nature, and her large measure of this world's good, appeared not long ago a young woman, an utter stranger, of an agreeable and modest mien. This young woman had come to New York to engage in a profession, and artlessly she stated her belief that if the excellent lady addressed would only take her into her home as a guest for a time, and introduce her to her friends, she would do her a great service, and send her on her way in her work in the pleasant manner. She was a good girl, an amiable girl; and the only explanation of this extraordinary performance, was that she had read so many romances that she imagined that she had only to open her mouth for the sky to rain cherries. Her general faith in humanity is only more surprised by that of a Western woman who wrote to ask a wealthy lady in the East, with whom she was wholly unacquainted, to step out and buy her a set of false teeth!—as if those useful articles were to be found

on any street corner, and were warranted to fit any mouth. A distinguished literary man in this city, who was reported not long ago to have received a very large legacy, has been reduced to a state of despair by demands made upon his purse, the size of which was sadly overrated. Nothing, so far, stops the avalanche, and he is said to be gravely considering the propriety of hanging on his door bell a placard with the legend, "No fortune received."—New York Tribune.

**A Bad Case of Scurvy.**

The Virginia City, Nevada, Enterprise says: "We were yesterday told the particulars of a case of a young man who is being eaten up by interest at about as lively a rate as though he were being devoured by a devil-fish. His case is a reminder of the celebrated horse-shoe nail problem. It appears that in 1876, the young man not then of age, was the keeper of a restaurant in this city. On one occasion he required some money, and a lawyer boarding with him loaned him \$50 the young man saying that, as interest on the sum, he would not charge the lawyer for his board until he paid him back his money. The lawyer said this was all right, and next day brought the boy a note, to be signed by him, in which interest on the \$50 was charged at the rate of \$1.40 a day, the lawyer saying this was about the value of what he was eating each day. The boy objected strongly to signing the note, but was finally induced to put his name to the paper. The lawyer went on eating—the boy not finding it in his power to keep going and pay the \$50—till the restaurant was 'eaten out.' Finally the young man who had gone to work in some restaurant in town, was sued on the note by the lawyer, who obtained judgment with interest at the rate of \$1.40 per day. The young man's wages amounting to \$116, were attached and gobbled, yet the note was far from being paid. Now the lawyer is going after the victim again, and the principal and interest yesterday amounted to just \$250, not saying anything about what the lawyer ate and the boy he got attaching the young man's wages."

**Vinnie Ream's Wedding.**

Washington Post: Cards for the wedding of Lieutenant Richard L. Hoxie, U. S. A., Chief Engineer of the District, and Miss Vinnie Ream have not yet been issued, but the date of the event, whose celebration the cards will invite hosts of friends to witness, has been definitely ascertained to be the 25th of the present month.

Miss Vinnie's trousseau is now in the process of construction at the residence of Madame Washington, and its principal feature, the bridal robe, is a marvel of artistic taste and skill. It is a Princess dress of the richest white satin and tulle, with thick platings filling in the front of the skirt and corsage, pelisse of rich tulle, festooned with lilies of the valley and other choice flowers, corage high, and with half sleeves.

An exquisite reception dress of rose satin with garniture of point lace, *à la train*, will be very becoming to Miss Ream's beauty, and a promenade toilet of black velvet and grenadine, exquisitely becoming, forms a part of the trousseau. The wedding will be solemnized in the Church of the Ascension, Bishop Puckney officiating.

Two of Lieutenant Hoxie's pretty nieces from New York city, the bride's bridesmaids, will be of the bridesmaids, the other fair supporters of the bride in that trying hour not having been selected. The Ream residence is undergoing complete renovation, and the preparations for the wedding are being rapidly made.

**Tilton's Departure.**

New York Letter: There was great curiosity at the wharf to see Mr. Tilton, who arrived late with his son Ralph, a lad with long flowing hair. He was wearing a broad-tail September, and goes to join his daughters, Florence and Alice, who are studying music and art at Stuttgart, and will accompany Mr. Tilton to the Paris Exposition, returning to Stuttgart. He has said to his friends, since his return to New York, that he was in no way responsible for Mrs. Tilton's confession, and denies that he has received in former relations with her, his visits having been limited to two or three important ones. He feared that some of his old associates might attribute the confession to his influence, and he took pains to call upon them and disavow any connection with it.

Mr. Beecher, last evening, lectured to Plymouth Church on the benefit that he feels he has got out of his trial. Mrs. Barbara Walton, of Brooklyn, has preferred charges before the Examining Committee against Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Moore for slandering their pastor.

Mr. Sherman tells a Tribune reporter that in December last Mrs. Tilton made great endeavors, personally and through other people, to arrange an interview between Mr. Beecher and herself. She had proper information that it was impossible. Mr. Beecher had taken no steps for or against it for the reason that he knew nothing of Mrs. Tilton's requests, his friends never bothering him about it.

**A Midnight Spectacle That Paralyzed the Watchers of a Supposed Ours.**

A Richmond (Va.) dispatch says: "Several months ago Mrs. Marion Hillitz, a highly respectable and wealthy German lady, was taken ill, and, in order to receive proper nursing and treatment, was removed to the Hospital of the Little Sisters of the Poor, in the western part of the city. She was very popular with the inmates of that institution, and during her stay made many friends. About two weeks since Mrs. Hillitz, who had been in bad health, grew suddenly quite ill. During her illness she received every attention from the good sisters, and all that medical aid could do to alleviate her suffering was done. She grew worse, however, and some of the physicians came to the conclusion that she could not live much longer.

Last Saturday night Mrs. Hillitz died. The body was, according to the custom, shrouded and laid out in the parlor of the institution. The good sisters, who had watched by the bedside so faithfully, were gathered by the side of the corpse at midnight when the clock struck twelve. The sisters did not grow weary in their faithful watch over the dead sister.

Suddenly as they looked upon her face still in death, the sunken eyes appeared to flash, the blood came back to the faded cheeks, and, as though imbued with superhuman energy, the dead body rose up from its resting place, which was draped with black pall, emblematic of mourning, and spoke to the astonished watchers, saying, "I am not dead yet, but I will die soon." The old lady then danced around the room sung, and shouted in a loud, ringing voice. The inmates of the hospital were thunderstruck and paralyzed. As soon as the nurses recovered from their fright, they placed the old lady in bed, where she lingered until about 9 o'clock, when she again apparently died. The affair created the most intense excitement, and to-day thousands of persons flocked to the hospital.

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**A Touching Mule Story.**

Elko (Nevada), Post.  
A car-load of mules en route to California from the far East were unloaded here last Wednesday for a rest. One of them sighted the green sagebrush, and rushed hungrily toward it for a luscious feed. He nipped off a mouthful of the fragrant bush, and kicked to see if he was dreaming, took another bite, and then, with quivering lip, and the tears coursing in torrents down his cheeks, he lifted up his voice, and brayed a bray of undisguised emotion. A peculiar brand upon the animal was recognized by the Indians as one used by their ancestors hundreds of years ago, and his deep emotion was no doubt caused by unexpectedly finding himself once more and the scenes where in he had whiled away the joyous innocent hours of his childhood.

**Out of Tune.**

When the tones of a musical instrument become harsh and discordant, we say it is "out of tune." The same may be said of that far more wonderful and complicated piece of mechanism, the human structure, when it becomes disordered. Not only actual disease, but those far more common causes, overwork, mental anxiety, and fast living, may impair its vigor and activity. The best remedy for a partial collapse of the vital energies, from these as from other causes, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is at the same time an agreeable and mind-cheering cordial, and the best possible invigorant in all cases of debility. It is an incomparable stomachic and anti-bilious medicine, eradicates fever and ague, and prevents subsequent attacks. It remedies with certainty and thoroughness bowel and kidney complaints, dyspepsia, nervousness, rheumatic troubles, and many other bodily ailments. It also counteracts influences which predispose to disease.

my30edwlv

**AMUSEMENTS.**

**The Champion FRENCH LADY PEDESTRIENNE**

**Exilda Lachapelle**  
Will attempt to walk  
**100 MILES IN 24 HOURS!**

**AT LAPPIN'S HALL**  
Commencing  
**Friday Evening**

At 8 o'clock, and finishing Saturday Evening. Ladies are especially invited. Miss Lachapelle's record is 100 Miles in 24 Hours. This is the best time on record by any Lady Pedestrienne. Good music in attendance. Sample admission 15 cents. Per Couple, 25 cents. my303dd

**TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS**

The cry of "Bogus" is withdrawn. But for thirty days I will furnish the machine FREE. But twenty-two dollars. Hope it will cause no pain. Don't let this cause you any grief. For twenty-five dollars I will add two drawers and drop-leaf.



# THE GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1878.

Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Trains at Janesville station.

From	Time	Arrive	Depart
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East	12:10 p. m.	12:10 p. m.	12:10 p. m.
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East	1:40 p. m.	1:40 p. m.	1:40 p. m.
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East	3:10 p. m.	3:10 p. m.	3:10 p. m.
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East	4:40 p. m.	4:40 p. m.	4:40 p. m.
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East	6:10 p. m.	6:10 p. m.	6:10 p. m.
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East	7:40 p. m.	7:40 p. m.	7:40 p. m.
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East	9:10 p. m.	9:10 p. m.	9:10 p. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee and East.

For Madison, Prairie du Chien, St. Paul.

For Monroe, (Freight).

For Chicago, Milwaukee and East.

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For Madison, Prairie du Chien, St. Paul.

For Monroe, (Freight).

ing articles, to wit: Eight marbles, one top, a broken black knife, a leather strap, buckle, bunch of keys, a fishing line, piece of lead, a smooth stone, four pieces of slate-pencil, a worn out pocket book, an oyster-shell, a wounded jawsharp, a piece of blue glass, a rubber ball, lump of chalk, two dried fish worms, a slingshot, piece of India rubber, two corks, a fractured comb, piece of licorice root, a song book, two medals and a juvenile land tortoise. Tommy looked thoughtfully at the contents of his pockets were deposited before the eyes of his mother, and sullenly remarked that "it was none of his business, and he just wanted her to let his trousers alone."

Next day Tommy captured the outside pocket of his sister's dress, and, carrying the contents to his mother, sarcastically remarked in the presence of Mary, "Ma, just see what a lot of trash I found in Sis' pocket!" and he produced from his hat the following knick-knacks, viz.: Three hair-pins, a soiled glove, piece of chewing-gum, three cards, a broken locket, elastic garter, piece of ribbon, two slate pencils, another piece of chewing-gum, photograph, piece of orange-skin, a love letter, broken tooth-brush, more chewing-gum, a thimble, a piece of cotton saturated with white powder, one nickel, two sour balls, garter heel, ivory ornament belonging to a paragon, handle, handkerchief perfumed with jockey-club, garter buttoner, withered geranium leaves, ivory-handle pen-knife with broken blade, a fan, five visiting cards, belt-buckle, box of rouge, another piece of cavi g-rum, fragment of looking-glass, a peach stone, a cigar-holder stolen from "Charley," a piece of damask silk of the pattern of her friend Lucy's new dress, an artificial flower, horseshair ring, a long brown hair entangled in a hunk of taffy, and a slip of paper containing directions for handkerchief flirtations.

Tommy placed the last article on the table and slid from the room with a grin of triumph on his rascally face. His sister made an ineffectual grab for him, and, as he passed into the street, he heard her voice calling, "You nasty little brat, if you get at my pocket again I'll slap your face." Tommy thinks honors are easy.—Norristown Herald.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

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# GROCERIES, &C.

CRACKERS! CRACKERS!

I have the following named crackers for sale. They embrace the best varieties made, and are from the best manufacturers in this country and England:

Something that the Workingmen Should Know!

VANKYK,---the GROCER!

Is selling the best 50c New Crop Japan Tea in the city. All grades of Sugars at CHICAGO PRICES, from 10c to 15c.

Finest English Breakfast and Oolong Tea.

Finest Young Hyson Tea.

Best 10c Tea.

35c Table Yellow Peaches.

35c Table Yellow Peaches.

1 Gal. Canned Apples, preserved.

35c Canned Tomatoes.

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# MISCELLANEOUS.

CRACKERS! CRACKERS!

I have the following named crackers for sale. They embrace the best varieties made, and are from the best manufacturers in this country and England:







THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1878.

## CITY AND COUNTY.

## BRIEFLETS.

—Hazy weather for day.  
—Sheriff Colley is losing all his boarders.

—Miss M. A. Gould has gone to Chicago to visit friends.  
—The red ribbon folks are talking about having a strawberry festival.

—Take a note of the changes made in the time of opening and closing the mails.  
—The Justice Courts are not so crowded with business as to be compelled to hold night sessions.

—The Temple of Honor, after paying all the expenses of the festival, find that they have netted \$35.45.

—The choir of St. Patrick's church will give a dance at Young America hall, Friday evening May 31.

—W. W. Kee, of Stoughton, who is attending the Circuit Court as a witness, lived in Janesville as early as 1845.

—The Odd Fellows of this city will pay the Milton Junction lodge a friendly visit this evening, meeting at the lodge rooms at six o'clock, and taking teams from there.

—Dimock & Hayner are decorating Jackson & Smith's block with a large number of the signs of the time, indicative of the insurance companies they represent.

—H. B. De Long, in another column, tells his story in rhyme about sewing machines. The rhyme is not bad, but still there is more truth than poetry in what he says. Read it.

—Miss Minnie Guernsey and Miss Minnie Holdridge, who have been in Boston for about eight months are expected home to-morrow to spend the summer vacation. They expect to return next October.

—Harry Bradford, the General Western Passenger Agent of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad and Steamship line, made the Gazette a pleasant call this afternoon. He visits Janesville in the interest of the company, which he so ably represents.

—The funeral services of Mrs. F. L. Vail, whose death was announced in the Gazette yesterday, will take place to-morrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, at the residence of the mother of the deceased, Mrs. E. R. Erwin, northwest corner of South Franklin and Pleasant streets.

—Chris Cramer, of Indian Ford was brought before Justice Balch to answer to the charge of stealing an iron bar from Chapin's quarry in Janesville. The case was continued two weeks to allow time for the accused to bring in the bar and pay costs, or else to establish his innocence.

—A telegram from G. B. Doubleday, of Whitewater, states that he will be here with his horses to take part in the matinee at the driving park next Saturday, provided the weather is all right. There will be a number of fast flyers, and if sky and track are favorable, there will be an interesting occasion.

—A substantial stone walk has been placed across Main street at the corner of Court street. The surrounding portion of the street has been levelled up, and raised considerably. It is the best bit of street improvement which has been made for years, and reflects credit upon Alderman Church who superintended it.

—Miss Lachapelle commences her walk of 100 miles in 24 hours to-morrow evening at Lappin's hall, many citizens have expressed a desire to see her walk. This is the best record she has ever made in any of her walks in Europe or in the United States, so there will be great interest in seeing her accomplish the task. This will be her last walk in the State.

—A team employed at the Ford mills took a lively run down River street this morning, throwing out the driver, demolishing a goodly part of the wagon, and finally stopping by tumbling over each other, and getting snarled up in the wreck. One of the horses lay with his whole body resting on his head, and the only wonder is that in trying to turn this somersault he did not break his neck.

—One of the industrious lads while seeking to earn nickels enough to get a fish pole and tackle, saw a lady going from the depot yesterday with a bundle in her hand, and running up to her offered to carry it down town for her for a dime. The chagrin was mutual when it was discovered that it was no bundle that the lady was carrying, but only one of those mammoth "fan trains," which she was tugging along by a loop-handle.

—A whole family by the name of Churchill living beyond the city limits, got into a squabble in one of the West Milwaukee street saloons last night, and drew together a large crowd of spectators. The young man claimed that the old man abused the old woman, the old man claimed that they wanted to get him, to deed his property to them, and the old woman claimed a little of everything. They were induced to get into the wagon and leave town for home.

—The Red Ribbon Club held their regular business meeting last night and talked over the good of the order, and financial matters. No action of importance was taken except to provide for the collection of dues. Mr. John Willis was appointed collector. He will be found at King's book store every day from 2:30 o'clock p. m. to 5 o'clock p. m., and from 7 to 8 o'clock in the evening, prepared to receive dues, which are 15 cents for married men, 10 cents for ladies, and 5 cents for young people, monthly.

—At Providence, Rhode Island, yesterday: Boston 12 Providence 10.

—At Buffalo, New York: Rochester 5, Buffalo 3.

—At Binghamton, New York: Stars 6, Orick 4.

—At Erie, Forest City, of Cleveland, 15, Erie 2.

—At Hornellsville, New York: Hornells 14, Allegheny 2.

—The thermometer at seven o'clock this morning stood at 59 degrees above zero, and at two o'clock at 71 degrees above.

Cloudy. One year ago to day at correspond-

ing hours the thermometer stood at 47 and 63 degrees above.

The indications are, decided fall in barometer, increasing easterly to southerly winds, generally warmer threatening rainy weather accompanied by thunder storms.

## THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Walter Lawrence Acquitted of the Charge of Larceny—A Perjury Case on Trial.

The case of the State against Walter Lawrence, in which the defendant is charged with larceny in having retained an alleged over-payment on a grain-ticket, was summed up to the jury yesterday afternoon and this morning. John W. Sale Esq., and Ogden H. Pethers Esq., argued the case for the prosecution, and Messrs. John Winans and H. A. Patterson for the defence. The addresses of the various counsel were able, eloquent and respectively convincing. The judge's charge was delivered about noon to-day, and they went out with a fair prospect of retiring from public life for some time to come.

The State against St. John is on trial this afternoon. The information charges that the defendant committed the crime of perjury before the principal court at Madison.

The witnesses on one side are mostly Irishmen, and on the other negroes, and of course there will be the old, irrepressible conflict. Several attorneys from Dane county are connected with the case, assisted by prominent members of the Rock county bar.

Several whisky cases from Whitewater were allowed to stand over until Tuesday next.

On the opening of the Court this afternoon, the jury in the case of Lawrence brought in a verdict of acquittal, and the young man was allowed to walk forth free.

## INDIAN FORD WATER POWER.

On Tuesday an organization of the Indian Ford Water Power Company was effected by the election of a board of directors composed of the following gentlemen:

F. S. Eldred, George Barnes, J. B. Merritt, J. W. Cowles, Charles H. Parker and J. M. Cobb. The board elected F. S. Eldred, President, J. B. Merritt, Vice President, and appointed J. M. Cobb, Secretary and Treasurer, and Edward Rager, Superintendent. The interest in the Indian Ford dam and water power heretofore purchased by parties interested in the powers below has been conveyed to this company, and the company is now prepared to lease water for use at Indian Ford on reasonable terms, subject only to such reasonable restrictions as will prevent injury to the power below. Much misapprehension exists as regards the objects of this purchase and organization. It has been reported that the dam has been raised, but we are credibly informed that it has not been and that it is not intended either to raise the dam or to so control it as to increase the area of land flooded by it. There are but two mills on the dam and the power has been controlled in accordance with the interests of the owners of these mills without respect to the rights of lower powers to a regular flow of water. The water would be drawn down and then the flow shut off entirely, so that the powers below would be seriously injured; and rather than resort to the courts to correct this, the parties interested thought best to purchase such an interest in that power as would enable them to ensure a more uniform supply of water, by drawing water through a flume when the mills there shut their gates. This will be unnecessary, however as soon as the power there is more fully utilized, as the Company intends to do soon by its lessees or by improvements of its own. It is an excellent location for a paper mill, and it is probable that the power may soon be utilized for that purpose.

## HUNTING UP THE PLENDER.

Stephen Caniff, who pleaded guilty to larceny, was this morning sentenced by Justice Prichard to thirty days in jail. Caniff, according to his story, as told on the stand, had in his trunk a razor, a shirt and some other things which belonged to a fellow-boarder named Jones, who placed them in Caniff's care for safe keeping. These he claims he took to Thomas Welch's saloon and left the shirt in pledge with Welch for whisky, and pawned the razor to a man standing in the saloon telling them that the things belonged to his room mate, and he wanted to redeem them after a while.

Welch was arrested and brought before Prichard on the charge of concealing stolen property. Welch claimed that Caniff asked him to take the things but he refused, but two men in the saloon at that time advanced a little money on them. He denied that he had ever received any articles from Caniff under any circumstances. He named the men who did advance money on the razor and shirt, and was promptly acquitted. Several other articles stolen by Caniff were also traced up, and will probably be restored to their owner.

## LAST NIGHT'S CONCERT.

There was a fair audience last night at the concert given by the Hessian Band. The programme included ten numbers opening with an inspiring march by Schaub and closing with the battle waltz by Keler Bela, including "Wacht am Rhein" and "Ged Save the King." The Little Postillion, in which the drummer boy Schaub showed his wonderful dexterity in handling the sticks, caused much enthusiasm in the audience, as did also the "Kukux Polka," in which the warbling of birds and the call of the coo-coo were novel features. The Band show wonderful proficiency, and especially in their time which seems about perfect. Every piece on the programme was received with enthusiastic applause, the audience evidently appreciating the treat which was being given them. The Band merit large audiences wherever they shall appear, before taking their final departure for Europe.

## A LUXURY.

The Unique Perfumes made by Dr. Price are indeed a luxury, their fragrance as sweet and exhilarating as a walk in a garden of flowers. Dr. Price's odors are truly as sweet and natural as flowers freshly gathered. Try his Floral Riches: it is a cologne water of delightful fragrance.

## CITY NOTICES.

—Fresh arrival of splendid Wall Papers and Curtains. Call and see them at Sutherland's, 29 Main street, East side the river.

—A key is at the Gazette office awaiting an owner.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

Ladies and Gents will always find the nicest and cheapest Box and Staple Stationery in the city and Sutherland's Bookstore, No 29 Main street.

The Grand Central Hotel, New York, has long been a favorite with Southern people. Now that the St. Nicholas is soon to close, it is presumed that the Grand Central will absorb a still larger proportion of the Southern trade. my30dlw

The most excellent attributes to the success of a first class hotel are courteous treatment, a well appointed cuisine, and well-furnished rooms. You can find all these at the Colonnade Hotel, Philadelphia. my30dlw

When physicians recommend Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup for Coughs, Colds, etc., of long standing, it certainly must be good. Call at the drug store and try a bottle of it, the price is only 25 cents. Sold by E. B. Heimstreet my30dlw

Ladies who use Complexion Powder are requested to try the Beautifying Brazilian Brilliant. Its use is followed by a delightfully pleasant sensation, and the appearance is much improved. Sold by Croft & Shearer, A. J. Roberts, and H. C. Stearns. my30dlw

Dunbar's Wonderful Discovery.—Be the Water, the acknowledged cure of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney Affections of all natures and kinds, Dropsy, Incontinence of Urine, Bilious Affections, Dyspepsia and Gouty Swellings. E. B. HEIMSTREET, Sole Agent for this City. jydly

No Cough or Cold however obstinate can resist the healing qualities of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup. It completely cures when all others fail. Try it. Only 25 cents a bottle, large size 50 cents. Sold by E. B. Heimstreet. my30dlw

## A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D, Bible House New York City. sept10dlw

## Sewing Machine War.

H. B. DeLong invites the public to call and judge for themselves whether or not he is selling the bogus Singer, as implied by an ad. Nor does he acknowledge the Singer to be as good as the imported Williams, Wilson, White, Davis, or the new "Home" which he is agent for, but said advertiser, when he could not sell his own goods, offers the goods of others at less than cost. He has done this time and again, and can have all that he wants of that kind of business. Now, it pays said advertiser to cry "Bogus" and pocket ten or fifteen dollars. The machine in question is the imported Williams Singer, manufactured from the best English steel, and is perfect in every detail. Don't fail to call and examine this "Bogus" machine, which together with the other above mentioned machines will, for the next thirty days, be sold at cost. Water street, 4 doors South of Jail. my30dlw

## A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to Throat and Lung Affections, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Colds settled on the breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, etc., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To all such we would say that 50,000 doses were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives try just one bottle. Remarkable size 75 cents. Sold by all druggists in America. dec30dlw

Womanly Elegance and Grace. There are few among our fair readers who would not gladly possess the rosy complexion, the beautiful form, the cheerfulness and elasticity of spirit, that good health always imparts. Parker's Ginger Tonic will restore these feminine attributes to thousands whose shattered constitutions are due to functional derangement. It radically cures Dyspepsia, gives tone to the enfeebled organs, dissipates Headache, Neuralgia and Nervousness, relieves painful Periods, and safely establishes regularity of the female functions. It soothes the nerves, imparts ease and strength to mirthless themselves, and through the milk to their nursing babies, prevents the Nausea and Constipation peculiar to ladies in a delicate condition, and greatly relieves the sufferings of this period. It acts like a charm on the digestive machinery, speedily counteracts the weakening effects on the bowels of excessive heat, indigestion, or impure water, and is warranted to cure the worst forms of Colic, Cramps, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Cholera Infantum, and even Asiatic Cholera if taken in time. Buy a 100 bottle of your druggist, A. J. Roberts, or a sample bottle at 15 cents, and test its extraordinary merits. apr14dlw

## COMMERCIAL.

JANESVILLE MARKET. REPORTED FOR THE GAZETTE BY RUMF & GRAY GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, May 22. Receipts of grain were larger to-day than for several days past, there being about 3,000 bushels on the market. Wheat raised during the 1877 season, with sales of best milling spring at 90¢ per bushel, and other grades at 80¢ per bushel. Rye is in fair demand at 50 cents per 60 pounds. Barley is less active and prices tending downward. We quote choice samples at 40¢ per bushel, and common to fair quality at 30¢ per bushel. Corn and oats in demand at quotations below.

Flour—Patent \$4.00 per sack; Minnesota \$1.50 per sack; Wisconsin \$1.50 per sack. Buckwheat Flour 2.50 per 100 lbs. RYE FLOUR—\$2.00 per 100 lbs.

WHEAT—Good to best milling spring 90¢ per 100 bushels; Buckwheat 40¢ per 100 bushels according to quality and condition.

Rye—in good request at 40¢ per bushel; Barley—Ranges at 30¢ per bushel; according to quality.

Corn—New shelled per 60 lbs. 30¢ per bushel; new do ear 28¢ per 100 lbs. Oats—good local and shipping demand at 20¢ per bushel; white 20¢ per bushel; mixed 18¢ per bushel.

Beans—dull at 1.00 per bushel; Broom—dull at 1.00 per bushel; Buckwheat per 100 lbs. \$1.50 per sack; Buckwheat per 100 lbs. \$1.50 per sack.

Meal—Coarse, 80¢ per 100; bolted 80¢ per 100; middlings—80¢ per 100; fine 80¢ per 100; Flour—Patent \$4.00 per sack; Minnesota \$1.50 per sack; Wisconsin \$1.50 per sack.

Flour—Patent \$4.00 per sack; Minnesota \$1.50 per sack; Wisconsin \$1.50 per sack. Buckwheat Flour 2.50 per 100 lbs. RYE FLOUR—\$2.00 per 100 lbs.

WHEAT—Good to best milling spring 90¢ per 100 bushels; Buckwheat 40¢ per 100 bushels according to quality and condition.

Rye—in good request at 40¢ per bushel; Barley—Ranges at 30¢ per bushel; according to quality.

Corn—New shelled per 60 lbs. 30¢ per bushel; new do ear 28¢ per 100 lbs. Oats—good local and shipping demand at 20¢ per bushel; white 20¢ per bushel; mixed 18¢ per bushel.

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WHEAT—Good to best milling spring 90¢ per 100 bushels; Buckwheat 40¢ per 100 bushels according to quality and condition.

Rye—in good request at 40¢ per bushel; Barley—Ranges at 30¢ per bushel; according to quality.

No 1 Milwaukee hard 107½; No 1 Milwaukee 106½; No 2 do 104½; May 105½; June 103½; July 101½; No. 3 Milwaukee 98.

CORN—No 2 93¢; OATS—No 2 24½¢; RYE—No 1 56½¢; BARLEY—No 3 spring 58.

PORK—mess 7.75 cash; LARD—prime steam 6.50¢; kettle 7.15; CATTLE—Range at 4.25 to 3.85, according to quality and grade.

DRESSED HOGS—3.35; SHEEP—Range at 3.00 to 5.00 according to condition and weight.

EGGS—Timothy 1.00¢; 1.15; 1.30¢; 1.50¢; 1.75¢; 2.00¢; 2.25¢; 2.50¢; 2.75¢; 3.00¢; 3.25¢; 3.50¢; 3.75¢; 4.00¢; 4.25¢; 4.50¢; 4.75¢; 5.00¢; 5.25¢; 5.50¢; 5.75¢; 6.00¢; 6.25¢; 6.50¢; 6.75¢; 7.00¢; 7.25¢; 7.50¢; 7.75¢; 8.00¢; 8.25¢; 8.50¢; 8.75¢; 9.00¢; 9.25¢; 9.50¢; 9.75¢; 10.00¢; 10.25¢; 10.50¢; 10.75¢; 11.00¢; 11.25¢; 11.50¢; 11.75¢; 12.00¢; 12.25¢; 12.50¢; 12.75¢; 13.00¢; 13.25¢; 13.50¢; 13.75¢; 14.00¢; 14.25¢; 14.50¢; 14.75¢; 15.00¢; 15.25¢; 15.50¢; 15.75¢; 16.00¢; 16.25¢; 16.50¢; 16.75¢; 17.00¢; 17.25¢; 17.50¢; 17.75¢; 18.00¢; 18.25¢; 18.50¢; 18.75¢; 19.00¢; 19.25¢; 19.50¢; 19.75¢; 20.00¢; 20.25¢; 20.50¢; 20.75¢; 21.00¢; 21.25¢; 21.50¢; 21.75¢; 22.00¢; 22.25¢; 22.50¢; 22.75¢; 23.00¢; 23.25¢; 23.50¢; 23.75¢; 24.00¢; 24.25¢; 24.50¢; 24.75¢; 25.00¢; 25.25¢; 25.50¢; 25.75¢; 26.00¢; 26.25¢; 26.50¢; 26.75¢; 27.00¢; 27.25¢; 27.50¢; 27.75¢; 28.00¢; 28.25¢; 28.50¢; 28.75¢; 29.00¢; 29.25¢; 29.50¢; 29.75¢; 30.00¢; 30.25¢; 30.50¢; 30.75¢; 31.00¢; 31.25¢; 31.50¢; 31.75¢; 32.00¢; 32.25¢; 32.50¢; 32.75¢; 33.00¢; 33.25¢; 33.50¢; 33.75¢; 34.00¢; 34.25¢; 34.50¢; 34.75¢; 35.00¢; 35.25¢; 35.50¢; 35.75¢; 36.00¢; 36.25¢; 36.50¢; 36.75¢; 37.00¢; 37.25¢; 37.50¢; 37.75¢; 38.00¢; 38.25¢; 38.50¢; 38.75¢; 39.00¢; 39.25¢; 39.50¢; 39.75¢; 40.00¢; 40.25¢; 40.50¢; 40.75¢; 41.00¢; 41.25¢; 41.50¢; 41.75¢; 42.00¢; 42.25¢; 42.50¢; 42.75¢; 43.00¢; 43.25¢; 43.50¢; 43.75¢; 44.00¢; 44.25¢; 44.50¢; 44.75¢; 45.00¢; 45.25¢; 45.50¢; 45.75¢; 46.00¢; 46.25¢; 46.50¢; 46.75¢; 47.00¢; 47.25¢; 47.50¢; 47.75¢; 48.00¢; 48.25¢; 48.50¢; 48.75¢; 49.00¢; 49.25¢; 49.50¢; 49.75¢; 50.00¢; 50.25¢; 50.50¢; 50.75¢; 51.00¢; 51.25¢; 51.50¢; 51.75¢; 52.00¢; 52.25¢; 52.50¢; 52.75¢; 53.00¢; 53.25¢; 53.50¢; 53.75¢; 54.00¢; 54.25¢; 54.50¢; 54.75¢; 55.00¢; 55.25¢; 55.50¢; 55.75¢; 56.00¢; 56.25¢; 56.50¢; 56.75¢; 57.00¢; 57.25¢; 57.50¢; 57.75¢; 58.00¢; 58.25¢; 58.50¢; 58.75¢; 59.00¢; 59.25¢; 59.50¢; 59.75¢; 60.00¢; 60.25¢; 60.50¢; 60.75¢; 61.00¢; 61.25¢; 61.50¢; 61.75¢; 62.00¢; 62.25¢; 62.50¢; 62.75¢; 63.00¢; 63.25¢; 63.50¢; 63.75¢; 64.00¢; 64.25¢; 64.50¢; 64.75¢; 65.00¢; 65.25¢; 65.50¢; 65.75¢; 66.00¢; 66.25¢; 66.50¢; 66.75¢; 67.00¢; 67.25¢; 67.50¢; 67.75¢; 68.00¢; 68.25¢; 68.50¢; 68.75¢; 69.00¢; 69.25¢; 69.50¢; 69.75¢; 70.00¢; 70.25¢; 70.50¢; 70.75¢; 71.00¢; 71.25¢; 71.50¢; 71.75¢; 72.00¢; 72.25¢; 72.50¢; 72.75¢; 73.00¢; 73.25¢; 73.50¢; 73.75¢; 74.00¢; 74.25¢; 74.50¢; 74.75¢; 75.00¢; 75.25¢; 75.50¢; 75.75¢; 76.00¢; 76.25¢; 76.50¢; 76.75¢; 77.00¢; 77.25¢; 77.50¢; 77.75¢; 78.00¢; 78.25¢; 78.50¢; 78.75¢; 79.00¢; 79.25¢; 79.50¢; 79.75¢; 80.00¢; 80.25¢; 80.50¢; 80.75¢; 81.00¢; 81.25¢; 81.50¢; 81.75¢; 82.00¢; 82.25¢; 82.50¢; 82.75¢; 83.00¢; 83.25¢; 83.50¢; 83.75¢; 84.00¢; 84.25¢; 84.50¢; 84.75¢; 85.00¢; 85.25¢; 85.50¢; 85.75¢; 86.00¢; 86.25¢; 86.50¢; 86.75¢; 87.00¢; 87.25¢; 87.50¢; 87.75¢; 88.00¢; 88.25¢; 88.50¢; 88.75¢; 89.00¢; 89.25¢; 89.50¢; 89.75¢; 90.00¢; 90.25¢; 90.50¢; 90.75¢; 91.00¢; 91.25¢; 91.50¢; 91.75¢; 92.00¢; 92.25¢; 92.50¢; 92.75¢; 93.00¢; 93.25¢; 93.50¢; 93.75¢; 94.00¢; 94.25¢; 94.50¢; 94.75¢; 95.00¢; 95.25¢; 95.50¢; 95.75¢;